

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, NOVEMBER 27—
Last 24 hours' rainfall, 1.62; Temperature, max.
76, min. 67; Weather, south wind, steady rain.

SUGAR—96° Test Centrifugals, 4.65; Per Ton,
\$93. 88 Analysis Beets, 13s 10½d. Per Ton
\$100.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1904.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

SUNDAY PAPER MUST BE ACCEPTED AS A FACT

Rev. John W. Wadman Talks to His Congregation Upon the Observance of the Sabbath Day.

"The Sunday paper has come to stay," said Rev. John W. Wadman, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the course of his sermon last night.

Mr. Wadman chose for his text the words of the Lord as set forth in the Gospel of St. Mark, "The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath."

Beginning with the relation of how Christ set himself in opposition to the Pharisaical Sabbath because its observance had been made burdensome by senseless restrictions upon the people, Mr. Wadman proceeded to argue the reasonableness of the actual human need for one day of rest in seven. "The Lord," he said, "did not mean to abrogate the Fourth Commandment. He merely wished to restore to man the boon of the real day of rest."

Passing then to the recent action of the authorities of Hawaii in enforcing the observance of the Sunday law, which he said was in no sense a blue law, the minister asked: "Is not the action of our authorities here reasonable and timely? They do not mean to resurrect the old Jewish Sabbath, nor to enforce a Puritanical observance of the day. They do not even mean to revive the old laws for Sabbath keeping as they existed under the monarchy. They are simply enforcing a simple bit of legislation passed by the legislature of the monarchy in 1886 calling for abstinence from all unnecessary toil, for peace and quiet in the community in one day in seven. This is surely a reasonable position, and one in which the Governor and the High Sheriff, as well as all others in authority, should have the support of all good citizens."

"Our authorities are certainly not going too far in simply enforcing a law securing rest for the weary toiler and peace and quiet in the city. It is not claimed that we shall all sit down

and fold our hands; not that we should all put on solemn faces and attend places of public worship; not that all kinds of business, including the absolutely necessary, shall cease; not that there shall be no recreation, no pleasure, no pleasant change from the week days' weary monotony. Not at all.

"People in all this rush are left to decide for themselves how best to spend the day. It is an age when the American is thinking for himself, and the less of rule and regulation you have, the better."

"We cannot and ought not to attempt to compel men and women to attend church by act of the legislature. If the masses do not attend church, the fault is apt to quite as much with the church and the preacher as with the masses."

"Personally, I do not see any harm in quiet, pleasant recreation on the Sabbath for the hard working toiler, provided it does not interfere with the right of other people to quiet. All noisy gatherings, all money-making games in public places or private premises, all work which is simply to chase the almighty dollar on Sunday as well as Monday, should not be allowed under any pretence whatever. And in all this, apart from the religious uses of the day, surely all self-respecting American citizen should agree."

"And so far as the Sunday paper is concerned, it is here and it has come to stay. It seems to me that, as reasonable men and women, instead of setting ourselves against it and seeking to oppose it, it would be wiser for the Christian people of the world to take advantage of the opportunities which it offers for the dissemination of good."

Mr. Wadman closed his sermon with an earnest appeal to Christian people not to make the Sabbath a burdensome day to their children, and the advice to all his hearers to make the day a day for the doing of good.

KONA STORM VISITATION CINCHES SUNDAY CLOSING

A Kona storm struck the town yesterday. And it rained.

There was small temptation for anybody to break the Sunday law in Honolulu. In fact, there was small temptation for anybody to break the Sunday law anywhere in the Territory, for advice was to the effect that the Kona was sweeping over all the islands.

When the Kona comes, nobody does anything else. That is occupation enough. Also, the Kona observes no laws of man, however blue. It is a law unto itself.

It was reported that not a landing could be seen from the sea anywhere along the coast of Hawaii from Hilo to Mahukona, and the big steamer Nevada was tumbling outside the harbor of Kahului, afraid to venture in. The Claudine, which should have reached here yesterday morning, could not get out of Kahului, and did not arrive at Honolulu until late Sunday afternoon.

And it rained. It was a day when Honolulu people staid in the house, the wise people, and when the Rapid Transit ran to a very small business. The only persons abroad in the city were those whose affairs compelled them to be abroad—those, and the policemen. The policemen went abroad to earn their salaries, and earned them for the most part by standing under awnings or, if they chanced to be mounted policemen, by sheltering under broad-leaved trees in the outskirts of the city. There was nothing else for them to do. The Kona had come to the help of High Sheriff Henry in the enforcement of the Sunday law—and the Kona knew how to close the town up.

There was no Sunday baseball at Kaplani Park. Not ever. The ball ground was a sodden, flooded waste early in the afternoon, and the boys who played there would have needed a bathing suit to field a grounder. As to a high fly—well, the Kona would have carried it clear to Manoa before it touched the ground.

The band was to have played at Ma-kee island, but it didn't. There was not a dry spot to stand on if Herr Berger had ventured out there. In fact, it is doubtful whether he could have found the island. The lagoons and the land all looked alike. As to the usual Park crowd—well, the crowd

didn't try. It staid at home and kept the Sabbath.

So did the painted fishes in the Aquarium. They stuck close to their tanks indeed, did the fishes, and were not greatly disturbed by any rush of visitors. Still, it was a good day for fishes. They would have felt at home anywhere, even on land. And the ducks at the Chinese ranches out Wai-iki way seemed to find the weather seasonable.

The Asiatic quarter of the city was closed as tightly as it had been on the Sunday previous, and the Jap who sells soda pop and chewing gum at the Wai-iki end of the Rapid Transit road drew the covers over his push cart and went home early. It had been reported that some soda pop men were going to test the Sunday law by keeping open, but if such a thing had really been in contemplation the notion was abandoned early. Yesterday was hardly a soda pop day.

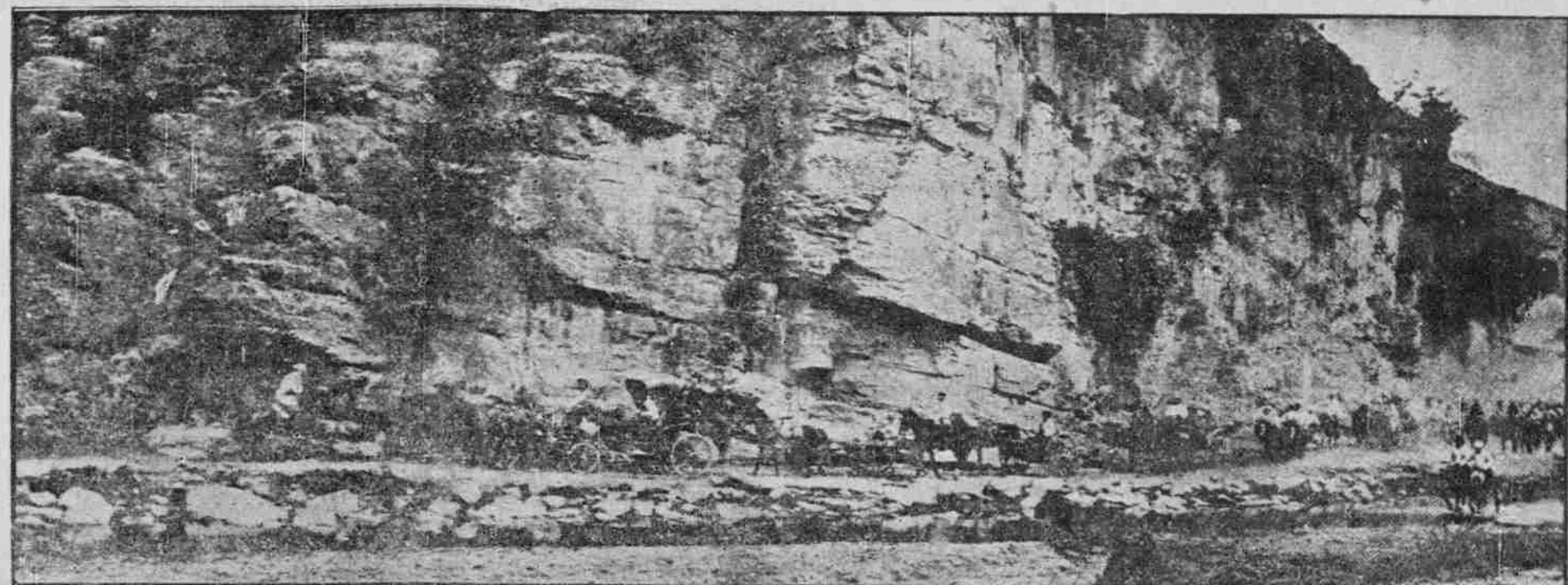
Neither was it the kind of a day calculated to popularize sea bathing. The beach resorts were there to do business, but the citizen did not have to go into the water to get wet. He did not even have to take off his clothes.

The rain began to fall on Saturday night, but the real Kona wind did not strike Oahu until yesterday morning. Then the storm closed down so darkly that it was impossible to see any distance at all looking seaward, the rain began falling in torrents, pools of water constantly growing deeper gathered in the low places, and every ditch and wash running down from the hills carried a turgid stream. At four p. m. a small river was rushing out from Pili-ko street into King. Nuuanu stream was up, but not dangerously high, and the new storm drains carried off a great deal of the surplus water.

The street car service was not disturbed, throughout the day, the cars running at the regular intervals, although of course the extra Sunday service was abandoned. There was no need for extra cars when there were no people to be carried.

The storm, so far as it has been heard from, worked no damage anywhere. There was no wind to speak of with the rain, barely enough to carry the charged clouds in and squeeze them against the hills. It was just a seasonable rain that came to help Sheriff Henry enforce the Sunday law.

PREPARED FOR ANY SACRIFICE.



GENERAL KUROPATKIN'S METHOD OF TRAVEL THROUGH THE MANCHURIAN MOUNTAINS.

When General Kuropatkin went down toward Motien Pass late in June to inspect General Von Keller's troops, who were stationed in the mountains to oppose the Japanese advance under General Kuroki, there was no railroad over which he might travel and so he drove there in a large carriage, followed by his staff, who rode in such conveyances as were obtainable in Liao-Yang.

—Black and White.

JAPANESE OPERATIONS AGAINST PORT ARTHUR

Official Report In Diary Form of Army and Navy's Assaults From August 1 to October 29—Effects of Shelling.

The official Japanese report of the operations against Port Arthur, up to a month ago, is given below:

On Tuesday evening a detailed report of the operations of the Army Investigating Port Arthur was issued by the Imperial Military Headquarters. The narrative begins with August 1 and ends with October 29. On the latter date our troops succeeded in pushing their attack through tunnelled passages on both Kikwanshan and Erhlungshan forts so as to be able to dynamite the outer embankments of those forts. It is presumed that those forts must by this time be in our hands, and the confirmatory official information is impatiently awaited.

It may be remembered that the first extended report published on October 8 had brought the narration up to the end of July, when the Investing Army had succeeded in carrying "a line extending from the heights south of Tuchaungtz to those east of Takushan, causing the enemy to retire to the fortress at Port Arthur."

The report reads as follows:

AUGUST.
1st and 2nd.—The enemy fired on our siege zone with large calibre and other guns, and his powerful forces occasionally attacked us, but were invariably repulsed.
6th.—From 4.30 p. m. the enemy was engaged in setting Shuishiyang on fire. For the past few days his troops had been actively constructing defensive works on a line extending from the neighbourhood of Yutashan (about 2,000 metres north-west of Shuishiyang) to the heights about 1,000 metres north-west of Pailichwang, via the vicinity of an eminence about 500 metres north-east of Shuishiyang. The enemy is still in possession of Takushan and Siakushan.

TAKUSHAN TAKEN.

7th.—As six or eight Russian guns placed at Takushan greatly impeded our preparations for attack, the Army has decided to first drive off this enemy. Takushan was therefore bombarded by a section of the siege artillery from 4 p. m. and was subsequently attacked by our left wing.

The left wing started its movements about 7.30 p. m. and, in spite of the difficult topographical conditions and a heavy storm of wind and rain since sunset, succeeded, after a charge, in occupying the greater portion of the enemy's positions at midnight.

8th.—Up to this morning the enemy has stubbornly held the remaining portion of his positions. At the same time several Russian warships approached Yenchang and enfiladed our flank, in consequence of which our advance was temporarily checked. In the afternoon the bombardment was resumed by our siege artillery and at the same time we fired on the enemy's war-vessels, which shortly after fled into the harbour. Subsequently, towards the evening, our infantry made another charge and at last succeeded in driving off the enemy from the summits. Takushan thus fell into our hands at 8.30 p. m. (8th) and Siakushan at 4.20 a. m. the following day. The enemy is furiously shelling our positions from various forts.

9th.—At 1.30 p. m. five or six companies of the enemy's infantry attacked Takushan and Siakushan, a heavy fire being at the same time poured both on

our front and rear from various batteries, as well as from the Russian warships appearing off the coast near Yenchang. Our men were placed in a difficult situation, but stubbornly held out till evening, when the enemy was completely repulsed. His bombardment, however, still continued. During the above engagement our troops were at a time greatly harassed by the continual fire of the enemy's war-vessels on our flank and rear, but subsequently we were fully protected by our Naval guns operating against this enemy, as well as by the Combined Fleet.

BOMBARDMENT OF PORT ARTHUR AND SHIPS.

The results of the bombardment of Port Arthur by our Naval guns were effective beyond expectation. For instance, fire broke out in the town at about 10 a. m. on the 7th, and the flames were not got under control until 1 p. m., while to-day at about 9.40 a. m., our projectiles struck the Retvisan, causing great confusion on board the vessel. A steamer (about 2,000 tons) was also struck and sunk. The enemy concentrated the fire from his batteries and warships on our naval guns, but to no effect.

10th.—At about 2 a. m. the enemy profusely fired at us for about one hour, with his guns, machine guns and rifles, from various ports south of Tung-kikwanshan, but it is not known for what reason the firing was carried out.

IMPERIAL SOLICITUDE FOR SAFETY OF NON-COMBATANTS.

11th.—In obedience to His Majesty's Command, Marshal Yamagata, Chief of the General Staff Office, dispatched the following message to the Commander-in-Chief of our Manchurian Armies:—"His Majesty the Emperor, out of pure benevolence and goodness, sincerely desires that the non-combatants at Port Arthur may be kept free from the disastrous effects of fire and sword as much as possible. In pursuance of this Imperial wish, you are ordered to escort to Dalny and hand over to the Commander of that port such women, children, priests, diplomats of neutral countries and foreign military attaches at Port Arthur, as may desire to take refuge therefrom. Those non-combatants at the stronghold who do not belong to the above category, in so far as so doing may not jeopardize our strategic interests, may similarly be dealt with."

12th.—From about 10 a. m. our force bombarded with Naval guns three of the enemy's battleships in the western harbor.
13th.—About one hundred Russians stationed in the vicinity of Wukiafang set fire to that place this afternoon and then retired to Tung-kikwanshan. The enemy's bombardment remained the same as it was on the previous day.
14th.—Our Right Column commenced operations during the night and attacked the enemy in its front, and succeeded in occupying the line extending from Kantashan to the heights west of Sukiatun via the highland north of Siakungkeu and Sukiatun. But we were unable to maintain the above line owing to the enemy's stubborn resistance on the heights south-west of Nienpanken and those east of Siakungkeu which were strongly for-

Patriotic Words of Japanese Premier. Empire In Good Financial Shape.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

TOKIO, Nov. 28.—The Japanese Diet meets on Monday. Viscount Katsura, the Premier, has said that Japan is prepared to sacrifice the last man and the last dollar in the war with Russia. The crops exceed the average by the value of fifty millions. Financial conditions are unaffected.

SUBMARINES FOR VLADIVOSTOK SQUADRON.

CRONSTADT, Nov. 28.—Two American submarine boats have arrived for the Vladivostok squadron.

RUSSIANS SAIL FROM SUEZ.

SUEZ, Nov. 28.—Admiral Volkersam's division of the Pacific squadron has sailed.

HARD WINTER AT MUKDEN.

MUKDEN, Nov. 28.—Snowstorms are prevailing with freezing weather, which is expected to continue for four months.

BULGARIAN REVOLUTION ASSUMES SERIOUS PHASE

SALONICA, Nov. 28.—The revolutionary movement of the Bulgarians has assumed alarming proportions. The Sultan of Turkey is hastening troops to the scene of disturbance.

TAFT HAS ARRIVED.

COLON, Nov. 28.—Secretary Taft has arrived here.

Secretary Taft was sent by the President as a special commissioner to Panama. His mission is to investigate conditions on the Isthmus and try to effect a settlement of the dispute between the two countries relative to the sovereignty in the canal zone, particularly in regard to the customs service in that strip.

ANOTHER CRIME CHARGED.

AUBURN, Cal., Nov. 28.—The money stolen from the Placer County Bank has been found in the Weber barn. Adolph Weber, who is held for the wholesale murder of his family, is now charged with the bank robbery.

TACOMAS BASEBALL CHAMPIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—The baseball season of the Pacific Coast League closed yesterday. Tacoma won the championship pennant.

PRESIDENT LEAVES ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28.—President Roosevelt has taken his departure.

(Continued on page 2.)